THOMPSON SAYS WHITMAN TOLD

Lavs "Improper Suggestions" to Ex-Governor. Burke and Thomas.

TALKS OF ALBANY GRAFT

No Goldbags as in Roman Days, but Sinister Moves in 20th Century Way.

Senator George F. Thompson cut loos vesterday in the City Hall before the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is investigating his assertion of improper influence in connection with legislation which led to the publication of etories about "elush" funds and "dough bags." He acknowledged that so far as he knew there was no money in Albany, but mentioned the names of three persons who, he considered, had made improper suggestions to him. These men were, he

Pormer Governor Whitman, who he declared, told him Theodore B. Shonts tad asked him (Mr. Whitman) to see the Senator in regard to the passage of the Carson-Martin bill for the financial relief of the traction companies. The Governor had told him that he could make \$50,000 a year in law practice here and that he was a logical candi-

Richard H. Burke, who he asserted neelf in the passage of both gas and traction legislation, and eug-gested to him that certain men were willing to put up a \$500,000 fund to pay

tis campaign expenses.
C. G. M. Thomas, Vice-president of oildated Gas Company, who Senator Thompson alleges offered to as-sist him in starting a trust company in Lockport, his home city, and was inerested in the passage of the Wicker Martin bill, which would enable the Public Service Commission to investigate the eighty cent gas law. These men have all denied that they made any improper suggestions to the

Thompson Denies Each Charge. On the other hand Senator Thompson denied yesterday categorically every important statement made by ex-Gov. Whitman and Mr. Burke which involved him in any way as seeking the favor of public utility efficials or looking for political honors. He declared that the statement the former Governor on the stand at the Albany seeking of the comstand at the Albany session of the con mittee was a "fabrication" and branded individual assertions one after the other

The Senator declared that George A Glynn, chairman of the Republican State Committee, on the morning of the famous St. Regis meeting with Mr. Whitman had told him that the former Governor wanted to see him and would be expecting him at luncheon.

In 1918, the Senator said, Gov. Whitman in telling him he was consent to

man in telling him he was opposed to the Pratt bill, which would have given the Public Service Commissions the power to raise the fares to 6 cents, re-ferred to the fact that he would be run-ning for Governor in the fall. He would have his reletive to the have his picture in the cars, the Governor told Senator Thompson according to the latter's testimony, and was afraid that the people, who had to pay an extra cent for riding in these cars, would re-fer to him as a "Penny Governor." He portunity to belit would rather see the fare raised to 10 cents than to 6, Thompson said the Gov-"Eighth, that."

Denying the stories of Burke, the which is untrue.

Shylat, Senator Thompson said that "Ninth, this con a had first made himself known over which took the fe the telephone as "Nick Carter." Burke care him much valuable information for the Public Service Commission investigation. Thereafter he got to know him, but he continued to call himself "Nick" or "Carter" in communications. The Senator told about Burke's solicitude or the interest of the senator told about Burke's solicitude. Senator told about Burke's solicitude for the interests of the gas companies and the traction lines and how he posed as always "helping" somebody.

Burke told him one day, the Senator said, that Mr. Shonts wanted to help finance his campaign for the Senate out of gratitude for destroying the "sensational" letters that he (Thompson) was alleged to have obtained from Mrs. Shorts. Thompson declared that such

Got "Proposals" From No Others.

BIG UNTRUTHS

Q. Now, Senator, can you tell of any other suggestions that you would characterize as sinister, except those made by three persons whom you have men-

I cannot tell in any shape, where I feel that I ought to do it, because I don't know whether there were or not.

Burke's Offer Discounted

Talking about the alleged suggestion of Mr. Burke that \$500,000 could be raised for a Gubernatorial campaign for him, Senator Thompson said he knew Burke couldn't get anywhere, "but the other suggestion was a much more dan-

Accepting the reference as one to former Gov. Whitman, Mr. Jordan said to him: "He did not offer you a dollar,

"No," was the reply, "but he said I
could make \$50,000 a year in the law
business in New York city."
Senator Thompson was on the stand all
day, with the exception of a few minutes when Burke, who made a protest that he had important business and could not walt around any longer, was put on for

some further questions by Frank Moss, counsel for Senator Thompson. When he started to go into the witness's private life Senator Burlingame, chairman of the ommittee, called a halt, and Burke imped down with muttered statements bout "scavengers."

In response to a request of counsel Senator Thompson was permitted to tell his story in the form of a centinuous statement from notes and a package of little diaries. It started with the ap-pointment of the original Public Service Commission investigating committee in January, 1915, and brought the witness through his various adventures up to the adjournment of the recent session of the Legislature. This narration completed, gorical denials of the previous testimony of former Governor Whitman and Mr Burke from written notes

Didn't Call All in Albany Crooks

Referring to the former's testimony the Senator said: "In my talk with Gov. Whitman on March 29 I did not say they were all anarch 29 I did not say they were all crooks in Albany or use any such expression or anything like it directly or indirectly. Neither did I use the expression that I was going to break in with an uxe, or anything like that. I did not ask if there was a vacancy in his firm and did not ask him for any place in his firm and did not want to join his firm and do not now.

"I never asked him directly or indi-rectly about going in with Mr. Stanch-field or to be introduced to Mr. Stanchfield or to take up any matter of any kind with Mr. Stanchfield. In fact, at that time I had already made arrangements to carry on my own busin tion, or such parts of it as out by questions from Mr. Cheney.

"The Governor's statement on the stand at Albany is a fabrication. He has attempted to deceive the public by interweaving a lot of unimportant false-hoods with a lot of unimportant facts in an attempt to make it appear: "First, that I sought interviews with

him, which is untrue.

"Second, that I sought to make a connection to practise law in New York, "Third, that I sought his advice in relation to the Carson-Martin bill, which

is untrue. "Fourth, that I gave him an inti mation that I was going around talking about the Carson-Martin bill looking for an excuse to change my attitude, which is untrue.

tunity to criticise Gov. Hughes, which "Sixth, that I was using that oppor-

tunity to criticise Senator Burlingame, which is untrue.
"Seventh, that I was using that opportunity to belittle Senator Davenport

"Eighth, that I tried to see him or Monday and sought an opportunity,

lovernor's false statements on the oc the adjournment of the Legislature was Governor."
to make trouble for me with my friends "'I would rather give them ten cents to make trouble for me with my friends and drive such of my friends as he claimed I had ridiculed or abused to the support of the Carson-Martin bill, for which he was working.

Tells of the \$50,000 Talk.

finance his campaign for the Senate out of gratitude for destroying the "sensaional" letters that he (Thompson) was alleged to have obtained from Mrs. Shonts. Thompson declared that such istiture never existed.

Burke and Expense Accounts.

The Senator declared that when he was seeking an extension of time for the report of the Public Service Committee because its expense would not be raid by the State after the committee's time limit had expired certain representatives of traction and gas interests with whom he was conferring on amendments to the law suggested that they chip in in order to meet the Biltmore Hotel bills.

Tells of the \$50,000 Talk.

The fact is that in the St. Regis conversation the Governor first thing suggested that I come to New York to practise law and suggested \$50,000 and suggested \$50,000 and suggested \$50,000 and suggested that I could earn. "He went into some detail as to the amount of business he was doing; said that he had earned \$65,000 in three months; that his concern would do over \$200,000 this year; that his office expense were about \$2,000 a month; that he drew two wills in one week and got \$1,000 apiece for them; that he settled that they chip in in order to meet the Biltmore Hotel bills.

Tells of the \$50,000 Talk.

The fact is that in the St. Regis in regard to the farm and market countil bill at the request of Gov. Whitman. Mr. Perkins was in doubt as to whether it ought to be signed. This was the bill to only to be practise law and suggested \$50,000 in three months; that his concern would do over \$200,000 this year; that his office expense were about \$2,000 a month; that he action of the farm and market countil bill bill at the request of Gov. Whitman. Mr. Perkins was in doubt as to whether it ought to be signed. This was the bill bill at the request of Gov. Whitman. Mr. Perkins for bead of the council. On his annual opening of the session via the farm and market countil bill at the request of Gov. Whitman. Mr. Perkins for bead of the council. On his annual opening of th order to meet the Biltmore Hotel bills. Served that the money was coming in the Served that the money was coming in the Served that the money was coming in the Served that the served that the money was coming in the Served that the Served that the money was coming in the served that the served that the money was coming in the served that the served that the money was coming in the served that the served that the money was coming in the served that the served that the money was coming in the served that the served that the money was coming in the served that the served that the money was coming in the served that the served that the money was coming in the served that the served that the money was coming in the served that the served that the money was coming in the served that the served that the money was coming in the served that the served that the money was coming in the served that the served that the money was coming in the served that th take it, that he had made inquiry among the had to pay his own bills when down the counter and the showed it to be the control of the counter and the showed it to be the control of the counter and the showed it to be control of the counter and the showed it to be control of the counter and he showed it to the counter and

"I do not have to practise law in

"After this he leaned back in his chair and/said: What I wanted to see you about was that Mr. Shonts wanted me to talk to you about the Carson-Martin bill and I want you to support it, and he said, 'I have not been retained.' I said, 'Why, Governor, you do not understand this bill. It is not simply a question of permitting the Public Service, Commission to regulate fares, but it carries with it a repudiation of contract obligations. I cannot support it and I have made it perfectly clear that I cannot." I cannot.

According to the Senator Mr. Whit-nan argued that it would be bad politics for the Republicans to defeat the Careo Martin bill, as when the receiverships came the public would charge them up to the party k the bill should be killed. Mr. Whitman was anxious to see him the next day, Sunday, and also on Monday, but he had engagements and did not do it.

more I thought about the situation the crosser I got about it anyway. And I did not want to talk with him anyhow.

even if I had the time.

"When he says I called him on the telephone and saked to see him he made a false statement, and when he says that he suggested that I come to his office he made another false statement. I don't know where his office is and he did not suggest that I come to his office. He, in fact, urged that I should see him even then when I talked to him on the telephone and then wanted to know if I would not be back at the end of the week, and I told him I had to go home.

I think that is in here somewhere."

At this point the Senator broke the tenseness of the hearing when he interpolated an explanation of his remark at the Albany session in regard to certain things he and Mr. Whitman had to eat that "looked different, but tasted the

"They were not what some folks thought I meant at all," the Senator said. "They were hors d'ocuvres, and I did not pronounce it before, because the way it reads on the programme I was

a little afraid to pronounce it."

The Senator then went on to deny that he had asked Burke to arrange a meeting with Samuel Beardisey and Nicholas F. Brady in connection with the Wickes-Martin bill. He did not ask the lobbyist to get suggestions from Mr. Thomas for amendments to the Public Service bill.
"Mr. Thomas was of the nature of a
man who did not need to be asked for suggestions, and I can prove that by Mr Smith," the Senator declared. Witness denied that, in connection

with the prohibition fight, he had eve said he had Senator Walters "licked to frazzle"; that Anderson, of the Anti-Saloon League, was getting money from the grape juice interests; that Senator Abeles was in the Yale discussing the Abeles was in the Yale discussing the prohibition amendment, or that Senator Lockwood would do the "Foelker act."

On cross-examination by Mr. Jordan the Senator admitted that he had asked Mr. Beardsley on one occasion where he could market \$40,000 worth of bonds of the Middleport Gas and Electric Company, of which he was chairman of the board of directors and owned \$3,000 of the \$30,000 capital stock, on which 10 per cent dividends were paid.

Discussion on Carfare Bill.

This is the way Senator Thompson related his conversation with the Govrelated his conversation with the Governor about the Pratt bill in 1918:

"I went into the back room, and I said: Governor, are you familiar with this increased fare legislation that!— at that time I called it the six cent fare, because the bill mentioned is at a six cent bill, provided for six cents, not for any more. And he said: 'Yes,' he had had some talk about it. 'Well,' I said, 'what do you think about it?' Why,' he said, what do you think about it?' Well,' I said, 'I do not like to be for it.'

'Well,' he said, 'I do not either.' He 'I do not like this six cent idea. "Ninth, this conversation was not one ways, along the railroads, and I do not want people digging down in their pocket for an extra cent at that time with an opportunity to look at my pic-ture while I am running for Governor, because they might call me a "Penny

> than six cents. "I said: 'Do you want this bill?' And he said: 'No, I do not. I wish it would not be passed."
>
> Senator Thompson testified that he

had gone to see George W. Perkins in regard to the farm and market coun-

Get "Proposals" From No Others,
Q. All right; thanks. Now, were there
they others who made any propositions
to polithing the polithing of the propositions of the prop

others is to establish a lot of libraries, to be maintained at the expense of those he has established them for. He had to be pounded by other force to make better and cheaper steel and better wage and living conditions for his so-called 'equals'

who worked for him. who worked for him.
"You have, however, the most wonderful opportunity at your command to
practically express the idea of Brotherhood of any man who lives.
"In the greatest city in the universe
you control, say, the Consolidated Gas
Company, which owns the New York

Company, which owns the New York Edison Electric Company. You control a large number of interstate railroads, including the coal carrying roads, which include the control and ownership of competing modes of conveyance, as well as the mines themselves, and the coal lands on which no operations have been installed. You control banks, trust companies, sources of financial strength and organisations of civic and political

"Yet you go on and permit the opera tion of the utilities mentioned in this great city in a fashion so behind the in-ventions of the age that you lose money and your 5,000,000 brothers and sisters in your own city are obliged to pay outrageous prices, and in some cases go without necessities, in their effort to get comforts and conveniences, and receive

"In the last twenty-five years discovries in relation to electricity have come so fast that now a gashouse located in a city like this should be obsolete and is of no value. A coal wagon on the streets of New York should be a thing and can be generated at the source of supply, either a gas well, an oil well, a coal mine or a waterfall. It can and should be transported in the form of slectric energy and distributed to your brothers and sisters in this great city on a wire, and at a price so much cheaper than the present system requires that if you were to put the system in operation here you would be surprised at the num-ber of your neighbors who would become

"And you have the power to put it in operation. All you have to do is to say so, and it will be done.

"If I should say so, every coal company, every railroad company, every relectric company and every gas company would oppose it." electric company and every gas company would oppose it, would say that I was impracticable, eccentrio and, if necessary, would call me names, and the result would be that I would get nowhere."

The letter ended by giving a list of the benefits that would accrue to the public from putting the scheme

Burke insisted that Thompson take the scheme up with Mr. Brady. They saw Mr. Brady together, but nothing ver came of it, although Burke anxiousy inquired about it later.
"You suppressed a great work of lit-erature when you did not send that let-ter to Mr. Rockefeller," said Senator

Burke saw the other letter, of which he has made such a mystery. It was ad-dressed by the Senator to Mayor Hylan and was mailed that night.

Thompson's Letter to Hylan.

Senator Thompson in his letter to Mayor Hylan referred to the Albany hearing on the Carson-Martin bill, and added:

"After hearing all the arguments legislation which would make it possible for a body like the Public Service Com-mission by its mere ukase to change the terms of a contract between a municipality and a traction company in favor same time making it also possible for the municipality through some agency to change its contract with the traction ompany in favor of the people.

"But it has been claimed on behalf of cause the 'dual subway' contracts were made under a special provision of law the city of New York is not in a position legally to charge them. I write this letiegally to charge them. I write this let-ter for the purpose of having you advise me whether there is lacking any power in the city of New York to amend the 'dual subway' contracts if the traction companies, laboring under a sudden wave of contrition, should come to the New York city government offering to make a new and fair deal with it.

new and fair deal with it. "Should you find that there is any lack of authority in the city governmen to deal with these traction companies on any amendment of the contracts in favor of the city I should be glad to stand sponsor for any proper legislation that will give the city government such power.

"I appreciate that some of the mem-bers or patrons of the Stock Exchange sometimes get very much worked up about widows and orphans." That question does not seem to bother these gen-tiemen, however, when they are engaged n the merry task of unloading 'securities' on these same widows and orphaheld does not appear, but it is certain that all of them were acquired subject to the contract with the city. If the local authorities think that the people ought to pay more in fares so as to make the Stock Exchange value thereof more attractive—that is a matter for the local

On cross-examination by Mr. Jordan, cursel for Mr. Burke, Senator Thompson awe his views as to the way into the twentieth century.

This is some of the testimony, Mr. Jordan asking the questions:

A. Now, Senator, you have mentioned three ment who in your opinion make up its own mind as to what he four years, which were not in the four years, which were not four years, which were not four years, which were not four the four years, which were not in the four years, which were not in the four years, which were not four years, which were not four years, which were not in the four years, which were not words, you said those were the suly ones who had shister motives or some who had shister motives or some who had shister motives or some who had shister motives or somewho had shister motives or something of that kind?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that you did characterize it forms to form the Gromes of the way of the words, you said those were the suly ones who had shister motives or something of that kind?

A. Well, you have got my consent to let "Pronount to the tiff you want to."

Doesn't Need to Practise Here.

The house stituted the Search act the Saving store acts the situation of the task the Sentior Here.

That had no notice of what he acts He talked by saying that the Sentior Here of the tist that the source of the saving the restrict of the saving store reach the Sex site of the Saving sto

"But the Brotherhood of Men, which and some one else puts in more money no doubt includes the Sisterhood of and tries to attract business. So it is Women, is something that all of us— with an iron foundry, or a livery stable. Women, is something that all of us— with an iron foundry, or a livery stable, who have been limited in our travels which the automobile has supplanted, or

Ing to me here, how it is in some ways. The whole situation there is one of suggested that the next can find the first of bind you up. A perfectly honest legislator can go to Albany and vote twenty-five times and have his vote delivered, and half the time not know anything about it.

Q. Now, Senator, can you tell of any other suggestions that you would characterize as sinister, except those made by three persons whom you have mentacterize as sinister, except those made by three persons whom you have mentacterize as sinister, except those made by three persons whom you have mentacterize as insister, except those made by three persons whom you have mentacterize as insister, except those made by three persons whom you have mentacterize as insister, except those made by three persons whom you have mentacterize as insister, except those made by three persons whom you have mentacterize as insister, except those made by three persons whom you have mentacterize as insister, except those made by three persons whom you have mentacterize as insister, except those made by three persons whom you have mentacterize as insister, except those made by three persons whom you have mentacterize as insister, except those made by three persons whom you have mentacterize as insister, except those made by three persons whom you have mentacterize as insister, except those made by three persons whom you have mentacterize as insister, except those made by three persons whom you have mentacterize books were probably about the last thing to talk to you about the Carson-Marrin be had time to become familiar with the first of the process of the committee and in the room. Mr. Jordan asked the committee and in the committee and in the room. Mr. Jordan asked the committee and in the committee and i

tion with the committee, decided that as this matter had all been gone over by District Attorney Swann and as the in-dictment found against the sergeant-at-

arms of the Senate had been quashed th Mr. Jordan will make a further argument for permission when the cotee continues to-day. In any case he will continue his cross-examination of Senator Thompson. There is Schuyler Beattle, confidential man of Thompson, still to testify, but aside from that it ooks as though the committee

or the production of Senator Sage and former Senator Theodore Douglas Rob-

RELATIVES FIGHT OVER THEIR TOMB

Miss Carlson Objects to congenial Company.

Miss Mathilda Carlson lives at 46 Wat Thirty-second street, is 60 years old and has no present intention of dying, but according to her own story, told change, no matter how dangerous the in Supreme Court yesterday, when her time does come she does not want to await the Angel Gabriel's trumpet in uncongenial company.

For upward of forty years, Miss Carlson told Justice Greenbaum, she and her sister, Sophie Carlson, tolled as domestic servants in various New York view toward providing themselves with "suitable last resting places." With the

At the time the purchase was made he Carlsons made provision for the inthe Carlsons made provision for the ingren, and his wife and daughter in the

built with a window in it and large ough for a person to walk about in-de. The body of Sophia Carison, who died a short time ago, is now entombed

there.
Justice Greenbaum reserved decision

Troy Indicted for Murder.

Michael Troy, twenty-five, of 1455 Amsterdam avenue, whose wife, Bessie, was found dead on the sidewalk in front of their home early in the morning of Grand Jury on the charge of murder. The young woman's death at first was sup-posed to have been due to suicide or ac-cident, but the autopsy tended to show that there had been violence. Troy will be arraigned this morning before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions.

Total Has Dropped Only \$5,

MOSTLY RALL SECURITIES

Declares Executor's Powers Were Broad Enough to Justify His Acts.

It is the defence of George J. Gould o the charges of mismanagement of his father's estate which have been brought against him by his brother and sister, Frank J. Gould and Anna, Duchess de Talleyrand, that the powers vested in him under Jay Gould's will were broad enough to justify every act of his of the which complaint has been made, and which complaint has been made the body of an indictional transfer of the made the body of an indictional transfer of the made the body of an indictional transfer of the made the body of an indictional transfer of the made the body of an indictional transfer of the made the body of an indictional transfer of the made the body of an indictional transfer of the made the body of an indictional transfer of the made the body of the indictional transfer of the made the body of the made the body of the indictional transfer of the made the body of the made the b which complaint has been made, and that since the estate consisted largely of railroad securities he was compelled to exercise his powers to the full in Dillon, who drew Jay Gould's will, "Mr to exercise his powers to the full in

order to conserve and protect it.

His case was presented to Justice
Whitaker in the Supreme Court by John B. Stanchfield yesterday in an argumen in which Mr. Stanchfield called in ques tion the propriety of either Frank Gould or the Duchess de Talleyrand making the charges they have against their brother and with the "insinuation that these acts measure up to the dignity of

ord in the proceeding, which is one demanding the summary removal of George Gould from his trusteeship. rgument already has consumed two f the Supreme Court and of the Court of Appeals, is Mr. Stanchfield's prir propert as attorney for Frank Gould.
"This estate," said Mr. Stanchfield early in his argument, "was conceded to be worth \$80,000,000 at the time of Jay Gould's death. At that time his son George had been associated with him son teerge had been associated with him for twelve years in its management, and the father thought so well of the son that he made him his principal executor and arranged in his will that upon oc-casions of controversy George's judgment should prevail over that of the other executors.

Attacks on Estate.

"The estate is now worth \$75,000,000 due principally to George Gould's de votion and ability; it has withstood two wars, the stress of financial panies and the attacks of various masters of railroading and finance who sought by oper and covert attack to desiroy it for their

"Frank Gould and his sister live "Frank Gould and his sister five abroad. Frank never paid but slight attention to the estate and what attention he did give was disastrous. Anna never paid any heed to it at all, certainly during no part of the time she was the wife of Boni de Castellane, that young man of aristocratic lineage and international reputation. And now these two, who never did anything but spend the income he sent them, come into court and ask the removal of the man who for twenty-six years has carried all the income he sent them, come into of Joseph P. Day, 51 Nausau stree court and ask the removal of the man who for twenty-six years has carried all New York city's quota is \$1,500,000.

Mr. Stanchfield, aside from purely

PUT AT \$75,000,000 legal grounds which he presented to the court on Tuesday, contended yestarday that the application for George Gould's that the application for George Gould's removal as executor and trustee should be dismissed for the following three

That Mr. Gould's fallure to separate the estate into several trust estates, one for each of the heirs, was in ac-cordance with the will, which showed the explicit intent that the estate should be administered as an entity.

That the charge that he burned all es-tate records up to 1912 amounted to nothing in the face of the fact that full nothing in the face of the fact that full statements in regard to the estate had been delivered by him to his brothers and sisters quarterly up to that time. That the sale of certain Western Union securities and the acceptance of the proceeds of a commission on the sale were proper and within the trust rule that a trustee may derive no profit from his trust.

Advised by Drawer of Will.

"Much has been made," said Mr. Stanch-field, "of the retention of this commis-sion money and the inference projected that the taking amounted to crime. Let me say that if Judge Seabury himself were on the bench and the act charged made the body of an indictment, I would

Gould," he said, "could not buy and sell the estate securities in the open market, like an ordinary trustee. He often had to act covertly and circuitously, lest he depreciate the estate by creating the im-pression that he was unloading its seurities in the market.

"His sale of the Western Union stock was of this character. The stock was bought upon the understanding and the promise of the buyer that the sale be Helen of the sale, principally, if I must give a reason, because he was afraid about

Mr. Gould has admitted that he di Mr. Gould has admitted that he di-vided with a lawyer, who acted as a broker, a commission of more than \$500,000 on the sale. When Justice Whitaker questioned Mr. Stanchfield en the propriety of this "donation" Mr. Stanchfield insisted that George Gould had acted within his legal rights, that the test of propriety was whether or not there had been any injury to the estate and that all discussion further than that test lay within "the meticulous domain of ethics."

NAMES BOROUGH CHAIRMEN.

Brig.-Gen. Vanderbilt Announces Salvation Army Drive Aids. Brig. - Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

chairman of the city committee of the Salvation Army \$13,000,000 Home Service Fund campaign, which will open Monday, announced yesterday the names of the five men who will serve as borough chairmen. They are:

Manhattan, Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau street; Bronz, George V. Mullan, Supreme Court Justice; Richmond, Frederick A. Johnston, 252 St. Mark place, Tompkinsville; Queens, Claren-M. Lowes, 257 Broadway, Flushing, I. I.; Brooklyn, Stanley E. Gunnison, car.

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Bill Yonaire

\$34.75 Appra "Fifth Fleer, soth acreet.



The Vamp,

rain umbrella. \$3.69 Main Floor.

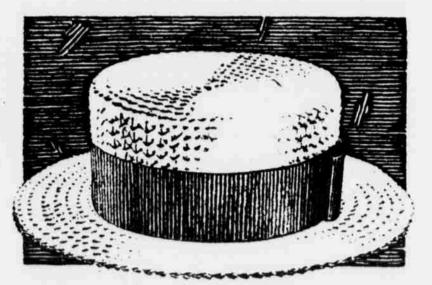


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